

plant in the section *Oligocarpace*. The author suspected that the plant was *C. ouachitana* and sent a specimen to Charles T. Bryson, who confirmed this identification. The report herein is the first report of *C. ouachitana* from east of the Mississippi River and outside the Boston and Ouachita mountains. This new station extends the range eastward by 550 miles. *Carex ouachitana* is reported from the following collection:

TENNESSEE. Clay Co.: Arcott Road, 2.5 mi N of Arcott Church, 29 Apr 1991, V.B. McNeilus s.n (Charles T. Bryson pers herb., TENN, VDB).

At this locality, *C. ouachitana* was discovered on rocky soil in open to partially shaded areas adjacent to a paved county road. Four colonies were located 40 to 200 yards apart with an estimated 1500 culms and pseudoculms. The size of this population suggests that *C. ouachitana* may be native to Tennessee. Associates with *C. ouachitana* include *Asclepias tuberosa* L., *Carex albursina* Sheldon, *C. careyana* Dewey, *C. cephalophora* Willd., *C. jamesii* Schw., *Carya* sp., *Juniperus virginiana* L., *Lithospermum canescens* (Michx.) Lehmann, *Lonicera sempervirens* L., *Matelea carolinesis* (Jasq.) Woodson, *Nothoscordum bivalve* (L.) Britt., Desf., *Solanum carolinense* L., *Scleria oligantha* Michx., *Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf., *Tephrosia virginiana* (L.) Pers., *Ulmus alata* Michx., and *Verbena simplex* Lehmann.

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RANGE EXTENSION FOR *ARALIA RACEMOSA* (ARALIACEAE) IN MISSISSIPPI—*Aralia racemosa* L., spikenard, is known from mesic woods and ranges from Québec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, southward to Georgia and Mississippi and west to Kansas, Missouri, and North Dakota (Fernald 1950, Radford et al. 1968, Small 1933). In Mississippi, it has been reported in

woodlands on limey soils in the northeastern part of the state from East Port (Tishomingo Co.), Itawamba Co., the Hatchie Hills (Prentiss Co.), Ripley (Tippah Co.), and Columbus (Lowndes Co.) (Lowe 1921). Additional stations were reported from Tippah County near Ripley and Walnut (Meeks 1984). All of these collections are from the Tennessee River Hills and Pontotoc Ridge topographic regions as described by Lowe (1921). On September 20, 1984, the junior author observed a small population of *A. racemosa* in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. Several visits to the site by both authors together or alone were unproductive in relocating this species. In the fall of 1990, the senior author located a single plant of *A. racemosa* at this site. It was growing on a sandy loam soil above a small, sandy and gravelly stream bottom in a loessal ravine that empties into the Yazoo-Mississippi Alluvial Plain north of Charleston, Mississippi. This station is about 150 km W or SW from the nearest previously known populations in Mississippi and is the first from the Loess Bluff Region. Because this site and those reported by Meeks (1984) are the only extant populations of *A. racemosa* known in Mississippi, it was recently added to the Mississippi Natural Heritage Program Special Plant List (14 Feb 1992).

Collection data for *A. racemosa* at this new location are as follows:

MISSISSIPPI. Tallahatchie Co.: 7.2 mi N jct hwy MS 32 & 35 to E of hwy MS 32; N of Charleston, 14 Sep 1990, Bryson 10410 & Newton (FLAS, GA, IBE, MICH, MMNS-MISSISSIPPI MUS. NAT. SCI., MO, NLU, SWSL, TAES, VDB).

Associates of *A. racemosa* in the mesic ravine include *Actaea pachypoda* Ell., *Adiantum pedatum* L., *Arisaema dracontium* (L.) Schott, *A. triphyllum* (L.) Schott, *Carex abscondita* Mack., *C. artitecta* Mack., *C. blanda* Dewey, *C. laxiflora* Lam. var. *serrulata* Hermann, *C. oxylepis* Torr. & Hook., *C. retroflexa* Willd., *C. rosea* Willd., *C. willdenowii* Willd., *Cynoglossum virginianum* L., *Euonymus americanus* L., *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrhart, *Liriodendron tulipifera* L., *Lithospermum tuberosum* Rugel ex DC., *Magnolia acuminata* L., *Osmorhiza longistylis* (Torr.) DC., *Pachysandra procumbens* Michx., *Phlox divaricata* L., *Quercus rubra* L., *Ranunculus recurvatus* Poiret, *Sanicula gregaria* Bicknell, *Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf., *Trillium recurvatum* Beck., and *Uvularia grandiflora* Smith.

We thank Richard Carter (VSC), Sidney McDaniel (IBE), and Ken Gordon (MMNS) for helpful comments and reviewing the manuscript.—Charles T. Bryson, USDA, ARS, Southern Weed Science Laboratory (SWSL), Stoneville, MS 38776, U.S.A. and Michael Wayne Morris, Department of Botany, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 U.S.A.

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SCIRPUS FLUVIATILIS (CYPERACEAE) IN TENNESSEE AND SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES—*Scirpus fluviatilis* (Torrey) Gray (river bulrush) is a rhizomatous species that characteristically grows in dense, pure, and often totally vegetative stands. Leafy culms are sharply trigonous, stout, and up to 2 m in height. The inflorescence is a compound umbel and achenes are obovoid, triangular, 4–5 mm long, and with six persistent bristles. However, flowers and achenes are not regularly produced. Typical habitats include margins of freshwater (usually calcareous) lakes, large streams, sloughs, swamps, marshes, and oxbow lakes. The distribution is from New Brunswick to Saskatchewan and Washington, New England south to Pennsylvania and Virginia, westward to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and in California and New Mexico (Fernald 1950, Schuyler 1967, Steyermark 1963).

Two historical accounts credit this species to Tennessee. Gattinger (1901), in his Tennessee Flora, reported river bulrush from “Bogs along Ocoee River, E. Tenn.” Underwood (1932), in a catalogue of the state's Cyperaceae, included the species with the annotation “In Tennessee, A. Gattinger in bogs along Ocoee River, Palk [*sic*, Polk] County, East Tennessee.”

There is apparently no documentation for these reports. If Gattinger collected a voucher, it was lost when fire destroyed the University of Tennessee Herbarium in 1934. It appears that Underwood based his report solely on the Gattinger account; the addition of Polk County is not significant since the Ocoee River flows only through that county in Tennessee. Later, Underwood did not include *S. fluviatilis* in the list of Tennessee monocots which he co-authored (Sharp et al. 1956).

It is unlikely that river bulrush occurs in East Tennessee today. If the Gattinger report is authentic, impoundments and sedimentation have altered the Ocoee River shoreline to such an extent that the species probably has been extirpated. Numerous studies there and along the nearby Hiwassee River by one of us (BEW) have not discovered river bulrush, and it is not listed in other accounts of the Tennessee wetland flora (Isely 1946, Robinson and Shanks 1959, Guthrie 1989, Webb and Bates 1989, Henson 1990).

River bulrush was not listed by Tucker (1987) in his treatment of Cyperaceae